

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its delivery. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

We have Richmond papers to the 8th inclusive, from which we give copious extracts. The Proclamation—that bit of waste paper, as they would have us believe—is troubling the enemy terribly. They anticipate a crusade against their reports, the capture of the cities, the perfection of the blockade, and the free circulation of the Proclamation in the densely populated slave district. *The Whig* says: "These calamities threatened in the capture of our ports are grave enough. One graver, however, and more terrible than all these, is to come if the enemy can get a hold in the Cotton States, for putting into operation there his emancipation scheme. Great efforts will naturally be made to keep this pet measure of the Abolitionists from falling to the ground, and to see that the wrath which Mr. Lincoln has bottled for the 1st of January does not go into a harmless fizzle of soda powder. So far in the war the enemy's scheme of servile insurrection has proved a ridiculous failure. The attempt is now to put it into operation where we are least defended, to try the poison at the heart of the South." Of the result of the New-York and other Northern elections, which had just become known, *The Whig* says: "They show plainly that the tide sets all one way, and that against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the electing-eve observations and appeals of this party could be credited, this success of the Democrats is about equal to a declaration of peace. But they are not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our bosoms. We have reason to hope, though, that with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration regarding each other as men who are in doubt but that to-morrow they may be cutting each other's throats, the war will not be set forward any." We find, also some items of news in the papers, which the reader will see in another column. The most important is the statement that Beauregard and the City Commissioners of Charleston have given notice to the papers that non-combatant inhabitants able to provide for their own removal should leave the city with their slaves and property movable as soon as convenient, and thereby avoid the embarrassments to which they will be subject if they delay till necessity arises for the sudden removal of the entire population.

The gaps in the Blue Ridge, through which an army can pass of which we hear so much—are seven in number, viz: Ventalla's, eight miles from Harper's Ferry; Sucker's, 24 miles from the ferry, through which passes the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry Turnpike; Ashby's, 38 miles from Harper's Ferry, through which passes a branch pike from the Alexandria to Winchester. Fourteen miles below Ashby's is Manassas Gap, through which runs the railroad; eight miles below is Chertsey's Gap, a road, not much traveled, passes through it; 20 miles still farther down is Thornton's Gap, through which the supplies for Lee's army were hauled in wagons from Gordonsville and Culpeper. It is probable that the main body of the Rebels made good their retreat through Thornton's Gap some days ago.

One of those brilliant affairs which shed lustre upon our Volunteer Cavalry occurred on Sunday morning at Fredericksburg. Capt. Eric Dahlgren of Gen. Sigel's staff, with 60 of the 1st Indiana (Gen. Sigel's bodyguard), and a small detachment of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg early in the morning, where they found eight companies of Virginia Cavalry. Without giving the enemy time to form, Capt. D. fell upon them with sixty of his men, when a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, lasting for three hours, when the Rebels were routed. Capt. Dahlgren lost only one killed and three missing. He returned safely on Sunday night bringing 30 prisoners with their horses and accoutrements, and two wagons loaded with army cloth.

Notwithstanding the postponement of the draft, preparations are being made at Gen. Anthony's office for carrying the Conscription act into effect. A large force of clerks has been engaged, and two immense ballot-boxes have been made—one for New-York and one for Kings County. The various War Committees employed to glean statistics relative to bounties paid the men who have enlisted have sent in their reports to Gen. Anthony, who has gone to Albany to hold a consultation with the military authorities. Brooklyn claims to have furnished 400 men over her quota, and New-York insists that a sufficient number of her citizens have enlisted to complete her quota.

Our dispatches from Gen. Burnside's Army represent the weather up to Sunday evening as unusually cold, with two inches of snow. The roads were still good. The Rebels were believed to be in force at Culpeper and Gordonsville. Gen. Sumner has been assigned to the command of the Second and Sixth Army Corps. There was no marked expression of regret in the army at the change from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Burnside. All the division commanders had a long conference with Gen. Burnside on Sunday morning.

The draft troubles in Pennsylvania have been satisfactorily arranged. In Wisconsin, drafting began yesterday, and in some places there was trouble, especially in the strongly Democratic counties of Milwaukee and Ozaukee. In the latter place the rolls were torn up, and the Commissioners driven off. In Milwaukee the draft was postponed for the present.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Santee* has just arrived at this port, and is now lying at the Navy-Yard. She has been ten months in the service, but has never captured a prize. Her news is unimportant. Admiral Lee was at Newport News, on board the flag-ship *Philadelphia*. The U. S. steamer *Wyandott* has been made the guard-ship at Fort Monroe.

A letter from Oange, Mo., giving an account of an engagement between the Kansas negro regiment and a large force of Rebels, says: "It is useless to talk any more of negro courage. The men fought like tigers, each and every one of them, and the main difficulty was to hold them well in hand."

All the inflammatory bogus dispatches about wild excitement in the army of the Potomac and threats of resignation because of the removal of Gen. McClellan, are wickedly false; they are manufactured by Secession sympathizers in the hope of starting an insurrection in the North.

Heavy firing was heard on Sunday at Gen. Sigel's headquarters in the direction of the Rappahannock, which led to the belief that Pleasanton and Stuart were at it again. At night there was a rumor that Pleasanton had driven the Rebels off.

There was no attack upon Nashville up to Friday night. Some skirmishing is reported in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro. McCook's advance reached

Nashville on Friday. It is said that the Rebels have left Murfreesboro and gone to Chattanooga.

The flag-of-truce sloop *Express* arrived at Fort Monroe from Aiken's Landing, on Sunday afternoon, bringing from Secession 150 Union prisoners, in charge of Capt. Mulford of the 3d New-York.

We print elsewhere the official report of Col. Burton of the 48th New-York, commanding at Fort Pulaski, detailing his operations in the late month against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

We have by telegraph the departure of Gen. McClellan from the Army of the Potomac, and the very modest and excellent order of Gen. Burnside on assuming command.

Gen. Hooker takes command of Fitz John Porter's army corps, the latter going to Washington to be tried on the charges preferred by Gen. Pope.

All officers of the Army of the Potomac are ordered to start for their posts within twenty-four hours. Disobedience will subject them to dismissal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our readers will recollect that Messrs. Riggs & Co., a day or two ago, offered a reward of \$2,000 for a missing box, which was taken out of the Bank of America immediately after it had been deposited there. The box contained papers valued at \$153,362, and certificates of stock amounting to about \$500,000. On Monday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Detectives Kelso and Radford reported themselves to Sergeant Young with the box, containing all the missing property, except \$100 worth of postage stamps. The detectives had watched the place frequented by the suspected thief several days, finally fearing the receiver might destroy the box and its contents, they pounced upon the house, and secured the property just in time to save the documents from the flames.

The Republican Central Committee met last night, Sheridan Spook, President, in the chair. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to call the Republican Registrars and Inspectors together, for the purpose of fully instructing them in their duties. The Executive Committee presented a report, which was adopted, recommending that the primary elections be held to-morrow (Wednesday) night at the respective Ward Headquarters, and that the delegates elected thereat meet in convention as follows: County Convention on Thursday the 13th inst.; the Aldermanic on Wednesday the 17th inst., and the Councilmanic on Tuesday the 18th inst. Ward Conventions will be held at such places as the Ward Associations may designate.

The rear wall of Hecker's new bakery in Rutgers Street, in this city, having been overstrained by ponderous brick ovens inside, fell with a tremendous crash, about 8 o'clock, burying beneath its ruins a two-story frame house in the rear of No. 114 Monroe Street, containing the family of Mr. Seabrook, who were taking supper at the time. Mrs. Seabrook had her limbs dreadfully mangled, and her recovery is considered doubtful; her babe, 10 months old was killed; her little girl was slightly injured; the little boy escaped without a scratch. At a late hour Mr. S. was still in the ruins and could be communicated with but not extricated.

An investigation into the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum building on Sunday morning, was made last evening by Coroner Norris and a jury. The evidence proved that every precaution was taken to insure the building against fire from the furnaces; but as it appears to be conclusive that the configuration was caused by some disarrangement of the heating apparatus, a verdict to that effect was rendered. The jury also recommended the employment of night watchmen in places where a large number of children are accommodated.

The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. Berrian took place at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A large number of the friends of the deceased attended the solemn service. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter officiated in committing the body to the grave, when prayers were read by Dr. Vinton. The Rev. Drs. Roberts, Weston, Ogilby, and others, assisted in the services.

Yesterday, the Mayor returned unapproved the appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of furnishing means for the support of the families of volunteers. His Honor commends the motive which prompted the act, but considers the resolution of the Common Council of July 21, pledging the faith of the city for that purpose, amply sufficient.

Fernando Wood permitted his vassals to hold a jubilee last night, and made them nominate Gen. McClellan for President. Wood allowed Brooks to have his customary fling at his native State, and also permitted John Van Buren to amuse the audience. Then Fernando adjourned the performance. Tammany Hall did not participate.

The Jeffersonian Democracy met last night in a County Convention, Thos. Moxley in the chair, and nominated Hon. Richard B. Connolly for Controller, and Richard O'Gorman for Council to the Corporation, and issued a call for primary elections for the other Charter offices.

Some of the Wisconsin soldiers at Warrenton, Va., voted on election day. So far as the returns are concerned: 2d Regiment, 85 Repub., 35 Dem.; 1st Regiment, 132 Repub., 38 Dem.; 7th Regiment, 181 Repub., 29 Dem.; 5th Regiment, nearly unanimously Republican.

Fire fires are causing much damage in various parts of Kansas, by the destruction of crops, &c. A family of six persons was burned to death or suffocated on the prairie, in Anderson County, on Tuesday last.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22, via Queenstown, Oct. 24, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by previous arrivals.

There was a slight depression in stocks yesterday morning, but the decline was very soon arrested, and the market closed with a decided advance and a upward trend.

Exchange opened pretty strong, but fell off. Freight were fair and unsettled. Gold opened at 122, but fell to 121. The Breadstuffs market were strong. Flour advanced 1/2¢ to 1 1/2¢, Wheat 2 1/2¢, and Corn 1/2¢. There were 460 Beef Cattle in market yesterday, and prices of best quality slightly advanced. Arrivals of Hogs were large, and buyers looking for a decline. Sheep and Lambs slightly advanced upon last receipts.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will have a legal existence from and after the 4th of March next, but its first regular Session does not commence till the first Monday in December, 1863; and it can only be convened prior to that time by an official call from the President. Speculations as to its partisan character are manifestly premature, since no one can tell what States will be represented in it, nor what may be the nature of the issues on which it will be divided. We do not even absolutely know that the disintegrating process begun by South Carolina and continued by the Democratic politicians of the Slave States may not be still further pushed, in accordance with the recommendations of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, until three or four hostile and powerless Confederations shall have supplanted the glorious Union of our fathers. The tri-

umph of the slaveholding Rebels would be the opening of a new era of anarchy and chaos, whereof no man forces the end. For the present, we only know that the States which have already elected Members to the next House have chosen as follows:

States.	Administration.	Opposition.	Doubtful.
Maine.....	4	1	—
Massachusetts.....	9	—	1
New-York.....	14	17	—
New-Jersey.....	1	4	—
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	—
Delaware.....	—	1	—
Ohio.....	5	14	—
Indiana.....	4	7	—
Illinois.....	5	9	—
Michigan.....	4	1	1
Iowa.....	6	—	—
Wisconsin.....	3	2	1
Minnesota.....	2	—	—
Missouri.....	4	1	4
Kansas.....	1	—	—
Oregon.....	1	—	—
Total, so far.....	75	61	7

These journals which class John A. Sleeper of Boston and the Missouri Unionists with the Democrats in opposition are simply absurd. Mr. Sleeper is a moderate Republican, hostile to Senator Sumner's reelection, and run on the People's ticket in opposition to the Hon. A. H. Rice, the late Republican Member. The difference between these two gentlemen was one of position rather than of principle. Mr. Sleeper will doubtless be found sustaining the Administration on nearly every division. To class him with such men as Fernando and Ben. Wood is to set all reason at defiance. So Col. Rollins of Missouri and three other unqualified Unionists are placed by several of our contemporaries in the Opposition column, or vaunted "Conservatives," when they have not even a name in common with our Democratic wireworkers. They are simply for the Union unconditionally, and will be for a free Union so soon as the truth that we shall have a free Union or none is made plain to them.

As to the Members yet to be chosen, we feel sure that New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut—elected in all twelve Members—will send more friends than opponents of the Administration. Maryland will probably do likewise. There remain, then, West Virginia, choosing three Members, Kentucky, and what odds and ends may meantime be picked up around the borders of the Rebel States.

And here the indications already afforded by the votes of Slave States become important. Delaware—though she cast her Electoral Vote for Breckinridge and gave Lincoln but a fourth of her popular suffrages—has just chosen an Administration Governor by 111, and missed electing an Administration Member of Congress by barely 23 votes. We miss the Legislature, simply and only because half of the Free Population of the State reside in the County of Newcastle, while the two Slaveholding counties of Kent and Sussex, with but half the aggregate of voters, elect two-thirds of the Legislature. A change of two dozen votes in Sussex would have given us an Anti-Slavery Legislature and an Administration U. S. Senator for six years ensuing instead of Jeff. Davis's personal friend and sympathizer, James A. Bayard. The late election in Delaware was at the worst a drawn battle, though the sympathizers, with their usual luck this year, managed to secure much the larger share of "the spoils." It will not always be so.

Missouri, there seems to be no doubt, has elected four Emancipationists to Congress, with an Anti-Slavery Legislature. Nothing like this ever before occurred in the State; and we are doubtless indebted for the rapid advance in public sentiment to the guerrilla raids and ravages of Porter, Quantrell, & Co. Kentucky needs about one more horse-stealing raid of Bragg, John Morgan & Co. across her soil to render her as loyal and freedom-loving as Massachusetts. By next August, she too will probably be ready to declare for Emancipation and elect to Congress accordingly. And so, we trust, will Tennessee and Louisiana, and we do not despair even of Eastern Virginia. If Stonewall Jackson will only invade and harry Southern Maryland, he will do the Union cause a signal service.

We borrow no trouble as to the political complexion of the next Congress. If the Rebels shall meantime be crushed, the Administration will be well sustained in either House. If we shall have no country left next Autumn, what do we want of a Congress? In that case, let us sell Ben. Wood the Capitol for a good central lottery office, and rent out the White House to the Richmond nigger-traders who forced Virginia out of the Union for a general auction and commission business in their line. Is Jeff. Davis to triumph, whether in the field or through a compromise, we shall know it before another Winter, and a Democratic preponderance in Congress will then accord with the fitness of things in general. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

The Evening Post gives the following tabular exhibit of the probable political complexion of the next U. S. Senate, as effected by the elections of 1862:

States.	Pro-Union.	Pro-Slavery.	Pro-Slavery.
California.....	M. W. Latham, Democrat.	Union	Union
Connecticut.....	James Dixon, Unionist.	J. Dixon, Union	Union
Delaware.....	J. A. Bayard, Democrat.	Democrat	Democrat
Florida.....	J. M. Smith, Unionist.	Union	Union
Georgia.....	Anthony Kennedy, Unionist.	Doubtful	Doubtful
Massachusetts.....	Charles Sumner, Unionist.	Union	Union
Michigan.....	Z. Chandler, Unionist.	Union	Union
Minnesota.....	B. M. Allen, Democrat.	Union	Union
Missouri.....	J. B. Henderson, Unionist.	Union	Union
New-Jersey.....	J. R. Thomson, Democrat.	Democrat	Democrat
New-York.....	Frederic K. Unionist.	Union	Union
Ohio.....	R. F. Wade, Unionist.	Union	Union
Pennsylvania.....	Edw. W. Wilson, Unionist.	Union	Union
Rhode Island.....	S. G. Arnold, Unionist.	Union	Union
Tennessee.....	A. Johnson, Unionist.	Union	Union
Vermont.....	W. T. Wiley, Unionist.	Union	Union
Virginia.....	W. T. Wiley, Unionist.	Union	Union
Wisconsin.....	J. R. Doyle, Unionist.	Union	Union

The number of Administration men going out is 14; Opposition, 5. Of those to enter on their terms in March from those States will be—13 Administration, 2 doubtful, and 3 Opposition. Tennessee will not choose a Senator.

The complexion of the next Senate will therefore, probably, be as follows: Administration, 33; Opposition, 19.

The Post forgets above that RAYMOND

JOHNSON is already chosen to take the place of Anthony Kennedy from Maryland. He is at least as good a Unionist as Kennedy, which is not saying a great deal.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The apparent inaction of the Western armies since the disgraceful failure of Buell's second campaign against Bragg, and the resumption of offensive operations by the Army of the Potomac, have diverted the attention of the loyal public from the theater of war in the South-West. But many more days will probably not elapse before mighty events will again fix the public interest upon that quarter. Under the present seeming calm a very hurricane of war is brewing, that will soon be let loose, and even with but moderately able direction, sweep by an inherent force the States washed by the Mississippi and its tributaries clear of Rebel domination. The distant observer has no conception of the extent of the vast preparations making for a last onset upon the rebellion in the South-West. The impending campaign will be waged on a scale in comparison to the grandeur of which that of last year will appear insignificant. No less than seven powerful armies will be arrayed for operations along a line extending from the western slope of the Virginia Alleghanies to the western confines of Arkansas. There will be

1. The army concentrating in the Kanawha Valley under Major-Gen. Cox.

2. The army of Major-Gen. Grant, organized opposite Cincinnati, and now moving through Central Kentucky.

3. The grand "Army of the Ohio," under Major-Gen. Rosecrans, at this time upon its second march to Middle Tennessee.

4. The army of West Tennessee under Major-Gen. Grant.

5. The army forming under Major-General McClelland for service along the Mississippi River.

6. The army of the South-West (Major-Gen. Curtis's old command) now operating in South-Eastern Missouri.

7. The "Army of the Frontier," at present campaigning in North-Western Arkansas, under Brigadier-Gen. Schofield.

At this early juncture we do not feel at liberty to mention either the field of action respectively assigned to or the strength in numbers and armament of each of these armies. This much, however, we can say: the aggregate force thus marshaled for the winter campaign in the South-West will not fall short of three hundred and fifty thousand men, and notwithstanding the great lengths of the line of operations, no apprehensions of disasters from its division into so many distinct bodies need be entertained, as each will be strong enough to contend successfully with any portion of the enemy likely to oppose its movements.

The Rebels are known to have but four armies in the field east and west of the Mississippi with which to meet this tremendous loyal force, viz: the army under Loring, in South-Western Virginia; the united armies of Kirby Smith and Bragg, in East Tennessee; the army under Pemberton (late Van Dorn's), in Northern Mississippi; and that until recently commanded by Hindman, in Northern Arkansas. The highest estimates made of the strength of these several armies range as follows:

Loring.....	15,000
Smith and Bragg.....	50,000
Pemberton.....	50,000
Hindman.....	30,000
Total.....	145,000

Thus we have, even after allowing the above undoubtedly extravagant figures as correct, an aggregate considerably less than one-half of the number of loyal troops to be employed in dealing the finishing blows to the Rebellion in the South-West. Will it, then, be unreasonable to ask that the good work so lamentably delayed since the battle of Shiloh shall be completed during the next few months? Fortunately, the old genius of the war in the West, the fatal incubus that has so long stifled and wasted the energies of the largest and best Western armies, Don Carlos Buell, has it no longer in his power to damage the loyal cause. Whatever the strategic abilities of Gen. Rosecrans, Grant, Curtis, Gordon, Cox, and McClelland may be, their record proves them to be men who will not content themselves with mere maneuvering and occupation of Rebel territory, but act upon the conviction that the annihilation of the Rebel armies will alone end the war, and promptly follow up and give battle to the enemy—all that, in our humble opinion, will be necessary, with the irresistible momentum of overwhelming numbers and superior armament at their command, to accomplish the desired object.

The time of preparation for the campaign in the South-West is well-nigh over. Deficiencies in clothing, arms and equipments among the old troops have nearly all been supplied. The raw levies have joined their veteran comrades in arms. In a few days all of the seven Western armies will be ready for work. Yet, the commencement of offensive movements depends upon the condition of the Western rivers. Without a rise in the Kanawha, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas rivers, sufficient for a general re-opening of steamboat navigation, the immense Union armies in Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas will not have adequate channels of supply, and hence be unable to move beyond certain points. But, let the locks of heaven be opened for a week throughout the West, and the clash of arms will be speedily heard from the Allegheny to the Ozark Mountains.

N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It seems to us that simple self-respect, if not respect for their principles and for the great public interests involved, should impel those Republicans who allow their names to figure as Directors of the Central Railroad to decline to permit such use of their names. The shameful manner in which the immense patronage and power of that Road are prostituted to the aggrandizement of the political party hostile to the Federal Administration should induce every friend of that Administration and of the freedom and purity of elections to refuse to lend his name as a cover for such gross abuses. Let Mr. Corning elect his next

Board by his European proxies as usual; let him constitute it of those who will simply register the edicts which he and Dean Richmond choose to promulgate; but let Republicans refuse henceforth to be used to varnish so gross a violation of all proprieties and decency by the managers of a gigantic moneyed corporation.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

The struggle in Europe between the Princes who are anxious to retain as much as possible of their waning power and the peoples, who are eager to secure a complete victory for the principles of popular sovereignty and self-government, is again assuming larger dimensions and a more threatening aspect.

The King of Prussia has ventured upon a coup d'état, and virtually set aside the Constitution which he had taken a solemn oath to support. The Aristocrats of the First Chamber, who are even more the instigators than the accomplices of this crime against the Constitution, had rejected the reductions in the budget, which had been voted by an immense majority of the Lower House. Then, although they had no such power, they voted the budget proposed by the King. In view of this direct attack upon the Constitution, the parties in the Lower House—the Progressives, the several fractions of the Constitutionalists, and the Catholic party (the "Left Center"—united on Oct. 13, by a vote of 237 against 8, in the resolution, that "the resolution of the House of Lords was null and without value, and the Royal Government could not derive any right therefrom." Instead of pausing at this unanimity of the representatives of the people, the King, on the same day, dissolved the Chambers, and in his message announced that he was "under the necessity of conducting public affairs without recognizing the conditions imposed by the Constitution." The most violent measures have since been adopted to suppress popular manifestations. Newspapers have been daily seized, and editors prosecuted for articles commenting upon the Ministry, and issued before the prorogation. The King himself has received several small deputations of conservatives, and has assured them that he is determined to "finish his own work, the reform of the army." It is he, says, "his indispensable mission and firm will to maintain intact the rights of the Crown, and to this a well-organized army is requisite, and not a self-styled national army, which ought, as a Prussian has not blushed to say, to stand behind the army." The vote of the Lower Chamber is an indication of the unanimous opposition with which the royal resolution will meet among the people. The Germans have always been slow for organizing armed revolutions; but they have showed themselves more firm and steady than the French in the advocacy of their political principles. The Prussian people, uncertain as to the attitude of the army in case of a revolution, may again wait to rise for the vindication of their rights; but, as the King is altogether without a party among the people, the final issue of the struggle admits of no doubt.

The Upper House of Austria is asserting a right very much akin to that which has been demanded by the Prussian peers, and which has led to the Prussian coup d'état. The Austrian aristocrats claim the right to restore to the budget items which the representatives of the people had struck out. The Liberal journals of Austria warn the country against yielding to a demand so unconstitutional and so dangerous. The Liberal party, as the last elections have shown, is greatly predominant among the Austrian people, and from a wider breach between the crown and the people, the former has more to fear than the latter.

In the Italian question, Louis Napoleon has clearly indicated his design to side with the Pope against the Italian people. It is regarded probable, that the King and the Parliament of Italy will be called upon to abandon by an official declaration all claims to Rome. Unfortunately Italy has a number of statesmen, who will go any length in subservience to French demands; but a larger portion of the people will be found in favor of rather abandoning the King than the incorporation of Rome with Italy.

While this fuel is accumulating for an extensive revolution in Europe, we hear of a sudden outbreak in an unexpected quarter. Greece has again risen against the detested rule of a foreign-born prince, and this time, it seems, with better success than some months ago. A Provisional Government, with members of the most influential families at its head, has been formed. King Otto has abdicated in favor of his brother, but the Provisional Government has declared the deposition of the Bavarian line.

Those who remember the electric shock which the French revolution of 1848 gave to all Europe will not consider it improbable that, a powerful impulse once given, revolutionary movements may again sweep, with the speed of lightning, over all Europe.

A TREMENDOUS ARGUMENT.—The TRIBUNE lays the blame of the overthrow of the R. R. dispatch upon the "inactivity" and "inability" of the Administration, and declares that the downfall of its party was the result of a policy in the conduct of the war which could only be attributed to incapacity or treachery.

At the same time The TRIBUNE says—of course entirely untrue—that if the soldiers could only vote, they would have given majority of a majority to the Administration, and declare that the downfall of its party was the result of a policy in the conduct of the war which could only be attributed to incapacity or treachery.

—The ARGUS is nothing if not villainous. It was not the "inactivity" and "inability" of the Administration, but of our military leaders, that the People have condemned; but they held the Administration responsible for it, because (they said) the President can make and unmake commanders at will, and if one of them proves "an anger that won't bore," he should be promptly replaced by one that will. Hence the fault of our Generals who stubbornly, persistently, disobeyed the orders of their superiors, were made to defeat a General who has from the first moment to the present condemned and resisted the policy of inaction that has so nearly ruined the Republic.

The Volunteers from this State would have voted precisely as those of Pennsylvania did last year, those of Illinois did last June, and those of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri have recently done—three-fourths of them for the Union War tickets, not to favor incapacity or treason, but to proclaim their determination to have the war promptly and vigorously pushed on to a triumphant result. And this *The Argus* clearly understands, though it knavishly perverts it.

those of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri have recently done—three-fourths of them for the Union War tickets, not to favor incapacity or treason, but to proclaim their determination to have the war promptly and vigorously pushed on to a triumphant result. And this *The Argus* clearly understands, though it knavishly perverts it.

GOV. SEWARD AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The Boston Transcript has the following bit of gossip, in support of the absurd story that Gov. Seward was President Buchanan's confidential adviser during the last days of his ill-starred rule:

Just at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams said to one of his colleagues: "I am going to tell you a secret. Gov. Seward has been President of the United States for the last six weeks."

—There is a very short answer to all these stories. There are just two men who would certainly know the fact, if it were as alleged. One of these is James Buchanan, who has recently addressed the public in reply to Gen. Scott on this very portion of his rule, and he does not hint that Gov. Seward had anything to do with it: the other is Gov. Seward himself, who most emphatically contradicts it. Now, then, can other persons' inferences and surmises establish what he so pointedly denies?

DELAWARE.

Though we have not yet the official returns, it is announced that the Democratic Pro-Slavery Secession-Sympathizing ticket is elected in Sussex County by the following majorities:

Two Senators by twenty-one majority each.
Seven Representatives by majorities of six upward; the second on the Union ticket being beaten by seven. Average, thirty.
Sheriff, by twenty-one, &c., &c.

—That result fastens Delaware for several years more to the car of the Slave Power, retains James A. Bayard to Congress, and gives her voice for a Pro-Slavery President in case the next election should go to the House. Thirty more Union votes in Sussex would have reversed all this.

No matter: the day will surely come. The land owners of Delaware might to-day buy up every slave in the State at full price, emancipate them and make at least one hundred per cent on the outlay in the increased value of their lands. Delaware must soon be free.

The Vice-President of the New-York Central has been rejecting the hearts of his Illinois brethren by the following bulletin, which would have delighted them still more had it been true:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times. BUFFALO, N. Y.
Seymour has from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The Democrats have seventeen Congressmen out of thirty-one, and a majority in the Assembly.
DEAN RICHMOND.

The Kansas Election—Prairie Fires. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.
The Republican State and Congressional ticket in this State is elected by a majority of 23,000 (7). The Legislature is also Republican.

Prairie fires are causing much damage in various parts of the State, by the destruction of crops, &c. *The Bulletin* of this city learns that a family, consisting of six persons, was burned to death or suffocated on the prairie in Anderson County on Tuesday last. A fire is now raging in the woods between this city and Wyandott, involving the destruction of a portion of the telegraph connecting this city with St. Louis.

Michigan.

DETROIT, Michigan, Friday, Nov. 10, 1862.
Returns from the upper peninsula place the election of John F. Briggs, Republican, to Congress, from the 11th District, beyond a doubt.

Town Election in Connecticut.

DANFORTH, Conn., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.
At our town election today the Union ticket was elected.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.—The soldiers of the Wisconsin regiments have voted for the Republican ticket fully as unanimously as their brothers-in-arms of Iowa. The 30th Regiment, in camp at Madison, cast 440 votes for the Republican ticket, to 90 for the Opposition. The 33d Regiment, at Racine, polled 303 votes, of which 463 voted the Republican ticket, and 140 the Democratic ticket. The 28th Regiment,